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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 23)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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AFL-CIO:

GOALS for 1965

JUSTICE

Vol. XLVI, No. 23

Jersey City, N.J., December 1, 1964

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Okay Terms to Cover 700

—See Page 3

The American people have given President Lyndon B. Johnson a powerful mandate to continue. They have provided him with the kind of Congress he needs in order to continue. Their vote is record approval of the use of government powers to provide for the general welfare—as the Constitution of this country directs.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, in special session in Washington, D.C. on November 24, formally set down the legislative program of organized labor for 1965. The 14 goals of that program make up the framework within which America's working men and women and their families can improve their lives, can win better health care and education, can end poverty and slum blight. Following is the complete text of labor's program:

The will of the people has never been more clearly evident.

On November 3, American voters overwhelmingly voiced their confidence in the social and economic structure that has been built, step by step, over the last 32 years.

They forthrightly rejected a radical assault on that structure.

They decisively proclaimed their desire to move on from a good present to a great future.

They gave their mandate to the program of progress President Johnson has called the "Great Society."

Now it is incumbent upon all who joined in that mandate to translate it into practical reality.

Basically, this means adapting the ideals and aspirations of the Founding Fathers of the Republic to the America in which we live—America in the second half of the 20th Century.

The ideals and aspirations have not changed. Liberty, equality, opportunity are still the American dream. But the nation itself has changed to a degree that the wisest men of 200 years ago did not and could not have conceived.

A Vast Complex

The United States has burgeoned from a sparse scattering of farms and villages along the Atlantic coast into a vast urban and industrial complex, spanning the continent, extending half way across the Pacific and reaching north beyond the Arctic Circle.

The 2½ million Americans of 1776 have become over 190 million today. Today's Americans—most of them—live in the city, not the country. They work in business and industry, not on farms. With the same unquenchable spirit, the same energy and the same ingenuity that characterized their forefathers, they have made the United States the richest and most productive land the world has ever known.

But for too many Americans this wealth and this production is a remote ideal. They do not share in it; they live in misery and want.

More than one in five of America's families suffer the indignities of unemployment, poverty and slums. America's major problem, unemployment, remains unsolved, despite the record 46 months of continuing rise of economic activities.

These ugly aspects of our social order will not simply disappear by the wave of a magic wand. Indeed, there is a danger that they can fester and poison our entire society.

The rising demands of our youth, of Negroes and of disadvantaged Americans of all races and creeds for jobs and economic opportunity cry out for positive responses. This is our challenge.

Practical Goals

Today we have the opportunity to meet that challenge, to take, in 1965, a giant step forward on the road to a society that will enable all our citizens to realize their full potential. And this giant step forward can be taken through enactment of the measures the AFL-CIO has long urged.

These are not novel measures. They are not visionary measures. They are practical, down-to-earth measures.

They are far less revolutionary than the idea upon which this nation was built—the idea that "all men are created equal." Yet they are essential if the goals of 1776 are to be realized today.

(Continued on Page 2)



The ILGWU is truly a "Union on Wheels," whatever the means is a colorful trailer that is used to launch an organizing drive in Montreal, Canada, or a healthmobile to X-ray garment workers at a New York shop. Above: Helping the Montreal organizing bandwagon is bevy of pretty midnights wearing costumes of yesterday, shown with Vice Pres. Bernard Shana. Below: At G & L Sportswear shop in Manhattan, workers line up to enter union mobile X-ray unit for tuberculosis examination. From right are Ng Nui Ching, Katmon Li, Lily Chu, and Bella Citrin, Local 105 business agent.



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ATL CO Charts '65 Legislative Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

The only requirements are the courage, determination and imagination to support what needs to be done; to make a massive investment in America, one that this nation's immense productive potential can take in stride, one that truly brings within reach an end to poverty and deprivation in our time.

Let us first summarize our goals:

• We believe in the total elimination of poverty in America.

• We believe that this requires, first, jobs at good wages for all who are able and willing to work; and second, a social insurance program that protects heads and backs alike from the economic hazards which are no fault of their own.

• We believe in full and equal opportunity, full and equal rights, for every American in every phase of life, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

• We believe this equality can be brought about only if there is full employment.

• We believe that free collective bargaining is an indispensable element in the search for economic justice and personal liberty for workers.

• We believe in the wise use of America's riches to create a richer life for all Americans.

• We believe that government, the instrument of the people, should use its powers to attack and to solve the people's problems.

• We believe that progress toward these goals can be made in the 1965 session of the Congress by the measures set forth below.

Collective Bargaining

The importance of free collective bargaining to the living standards of workers and to the economic stability of the nation has been recognized for three decades; the encouragement of collective bargaining, through all this time and through all the changes in labor-management legislation, remains the stated policy of the United States.

Thus it is evident that free labor and free management should be able freely to agree upon mutually acceptable terms of employment. They should, therefore, be free to negotiate a contract making union membership a condition of employment.

Experience has proven the adverse effects of the unique provision of the Taft-Hartley Act making it possible for the states to forbid such voluntary labor-management agreements. Section 14(b) allows the states to outlaw the union shop as such, regardless of the wishes of the workers and their employers. It cedes a negative jurisdiction to the states in an area which the federal government has otherwise properly preempted.

This is an unwarranted intrusion upon the right of organized workers and their employers to negotiate mutually acceptable agreements. It offends the basic principles of federal-state relationships and should be repealed.

Labor Legislation

There are other provisions of existing federal labor law that directly conflict with the established policy of the United States to further collective bargaining. These provisions restrict the right of workers to organize, to picket and to strike. They urgently require revision.

Three major bills relating to labor-management relations have been enacted since 1935. Some of their provisions override or are contradictory, causing needless complications, uncertainty and court appeals. We urge prompt action to eliminate inequities and resolve contradictions in basic labor-management law.

Social Insurance

The social security system's contribution to American life has touched virtually every family in the nation. Possibly more than any other social program, it has operated to ameliorate and prevent poverty. It has improved the quality of everyday life for millions.

The worst threat to old-age security today is the high cost of illness. The general design of a remedy became clear beyond a doubt in the 84th Congress—a national hospital insurance system based on social security principles for those over 65. Now the 89th Congress must implement what is unquestionably the will of the people. (See Feature on Pages 6 and 7.)

To make social security truly effective in reducing poverty, substantial increases in cash benefits are also absolutely necessary—for the retired, the disabled and for widows and dependent chil-

dren. Adjustment in such benefits should also take into account that age 65 is in fact no longer a realistic age for retirement. As a minimum, the actuarial reduction for early retirement should be modified.

There should be established a federal system of reinsurance for all private pension funds to assure the payment of the benefits provided in such funds. Tax credit for employer payments into such pension plans should be contingent on participation in the reinsurance plan.

It has been clear for years that unemployment compensation must be freed from inequitable state limitations on weekly benefits, eligibility and duration of payments, and from inadequate financing. We have repeatedly asserted that a federal system of minimum standards must be enacted to enable unemployment insurance to fulfill its intended role of maintaining a strong economy and meeting the needs of those who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Wage-Hour Improvement

Since most Americans agree that there is no excuse for poverty in America, poverty among those who are fully employed at useful work must surely be regarded as intolerable. There must be no "working poor" in the richest nation on earth.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was designed to outlaw that kind of poverty. The time has come when it must be modernized to achieve that end. Coverage of the Act should at once be broadened to include all workers whose jobs affect interstate commerce. The exclusion of millions, over many years, has been a disgraceful injustice and an economic absurdity.

The minimum wage should be raised to \$2 an hour, simply to assure all employed workers of a standard of living above the poverty level.

The standard work-week should be cut to 35 hours, in line with the higher productivity of American workers.

The overtime penalty should rise from time and a half to double time, in order to discourage overtime and create new jobs.

Education

Every American child is entitled to as much education as he wants and can usefully absorb.

This is a basic principle.

It is basic to the American way of life and it is basic to the future of the United States as a nation.

Great strides were taken by the 88th Congress, but there are greater strides yet to be taken if this principle is to become a reality. They include:

1. A major program of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools to help meet all needs, including construction, in the categories of instruction covered by the National Defense Education Act. This should include construction grants for all schools.

2. Substantial federal aid to schools which serve large numbers of culturally-disadvantaged children from low-income areas, including work-study opportunities for vocational and high school students.

3. Comprehensive assistance, embracing scholarships, expanded student loans and work-study opportunities, for junior college and college students. The Cold War G.I. Bill of Rights would help meet this need.

4. We urge the appropriation of additional federal funds to foster the growth of community junior colleges.

Urban Problems

The great cities that only a generation ago were America's pride are now beset by problems the only expanded federal action can resolve. The decay of city centers is a shocking waste. The urgency of these problems grows daily, for every day the United States becomes increasingly an urban nation.

Ever since the early years of the New Deal this country has been pledged to the proposition that every American family is entitled to a decent home. That goal must still be met.

Public housing for low-income families has been shamefully neglected. A heavy increase in grant-in-aid is required to give reality to the right against slums.

Low-cost, long-term loans must be more readily available to provide housing for those of moderate income.

These same needs should also be met in rural areas, but the problem is far more acute in the terming cities.

Urban renewal in the broad sense must be stepped up, with emphasis on slum clearance and modernization, based upon community planning.

Special attention—and assistance—must be devoted to the thousands of families and small businesses which even now are displaced each year by new highways, housing developments and other public projects.

Mass transit is a decisive factor in the future of urban life. The bill enacted by the 88th Congress must be reinforced by fully adequate appropriations.

All the foregoing can be expedited by the establishment of a Department of Housing and Community Affairs in the Cabinet.

Community Facilities

There has for years been a vast backlog of urgently-needed community facilities, from water and sewage systems to cultural centers and public buildings. A continuing federal program of grants-in-aid is essential to dispose of this backlog and keep pace with the mounting requirements of a rapidly-growing population. In addition, full appropriation of already-authorized funds is needed for the attack on air and water pollution and for the construction of highways, hospitals, other health facilities, college buildings, and airports.

This whole area is a classic example of the economic dividends that flow from social progress. As the nation invests in these facilities, it will also create huge numbers of useful jobs—and therefore increase the number of consumers and taxpayers.

Regional Development

Experience under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 has demonstrated the need for a broader assault on chronic depression—an assault that embraces a region rather than a single community. The proposed Appalachia program conforms to this need and it has our support.

There should be similar programs in other areas, based upon the concept of regional planning and the technical assistance by the federal government can obviously be more effective on this broader base.

There remains the national challenge of conservation and development of natural resources. Such areas as water supply and river development, giant grids for the interstate transmission of electric power, desalinization of sea water, the preservation and maintenance of national forests and range lands—and these are but a few—require firm federal initiative.

Health Problems

The ever-accelerating advances in medical science hold forth the promise of long life and good health to a degree never before imagined.

The benefits of this astonishing progress must be made available to all Americans. But this cannot be brought about without legislative action.

There is still a pressing need for skilled personnel in the hospitals and other health facilities already being built. This requires federal scholarships and other assistance to students in the health professions. Also among the essential area of federal action are grants and loans for the operation of community mental health centers, construction of facilities for direct-service health plans based on group practice, and hospital construction and the modernization of existing hospitals.

War on Poverty

President Johnson's declaration of war on poverty has captured the imagination of America, and rightly so. It is fully consistent with the policy of the American labor movement, for poverty has been our sworn enemy since the first union was established.

Virtually every item in this present list of legislative goals is an attack on poverty. Many are direct, wage-hour improvements; some are indirect, like conservation; but all contribute to the objective.

The war on poverty is already in progress and needs more support; specifically, it needs more money. We refer in particular to the Economic Opportunities Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act.

(Continued on Page 10)

Dress Adds 5 N. Y. Jobbers; Stein Uniform in Md. Throws-In Towel, Inks New Settlement

Five non-union jobbers in the dress industry have been brought under ILGWU contract during the past few weeks, reports Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council.

The jobbers are Lisa Howard, Miss Playgirl, Milady Gowns, Pin-Up Frocks and Cindy

Cox. The joint board's assistant general manager, Sol Greene, handled negotiations with the 5 firms.

Herb Gershon, manager of the joint board organization department, said that a strike had been necessary at only one of the firms, Pin-Up Frocks.

The joint board's general manager indicated that the pace of organizing activity will be stepped up, as usual, with the beginning of the new season.

Meantime, the year-long efforts of Karen Joy, a New York dress jobber, and its subsidiary, Dee-Mar Fashions, to evade the union agreement collapsed last month when a New York Supreme Court Judge told one of the firm's principals to produce its books and records or go to jail.

The firm, which resigned from the Popular-Priced Dress Manufacturers' Group at the end of last year, before the renewal of the dress industry collective agreement and tried to operate non-union, has now reinstated itself under the union agreement.

Successful Action

Zimmerman said that the Dress Joint Board, with highly effective cooperation from the Eastern Region, had been striking the jobbers in New York City and its contracting shops in the Newburgh-Kingston area, and that this, plus highly successful action in the courts, made it difficult, if not wholly impossible, for the firm to continue operating on a non-union basis.

The union was represented by its legal action by attorney Benjamin Schlusper.

The union's difficulties with Karen Joy began in December 1963 when the jobber, in violation of the agreement, refused to produce its books and records

Winners' Uniform



Smiles of victory are on the faces of these workers of the Stein Uniform Company in Glen Burnie, Maryland. Firm finally threw in sponge and came to terms with the union. The settlement agreement was also signed by the NLRB trial examiner, making the U.S. government a party to the contract. Shown with workers are Joel Goolis, organizing director of the Upper South Department and staffers Jackson Moore and Jerry Breslow, who spearheaded the ILGWU triumph.

for examination. The union had discovered earlier that the firm had sold \$2,000 more dresses than it had produced, according to records then available to the union. This pointed to non-union production and their agreement violations.

The joint board filed a complaint with dress industry impartial chairman Harry Ullner who ruled that the firm was under an obligation to produce its books and records. When it failed to comply, the union then went into court and had the impartial

chairman's ruling confirmed.

This was only the beginning of an involved legal battle in which the firm did its best to escape compliance with its obligations under the old union agreement, and to escape from the union generally. However, its "best" was

not good enough.

The legal battle ended when New York Supreme Court Justice Silverman ordered Stanley Silverman, president of Dee-Mar Fashions and secretary of Karen Joy, to produce all of the firm's books and records or go to jail for contempt of court.

For Holiday Giving

Your union is providing in this season 3 excellent items, modestly priced and ideal for holiday gift-giving: a powerful book, selected by the Book of the Month Club; a fine-quality smock, especially created for the ILGWU Label Department; and a concise, well-illustrated booklet that tells the story of the ILGWU. All of these may be ordered at special low prices from your local union headquarters.

GIVE—UNION LABEL SMOCK, a most attractive garment, three-quarter length, with buttons and patch pockets, of cotton fabric using the ILGWU label as a smart decoration. Priced at manufacturer's cost, useful and inexpensive. May be ordered at local union headquarters or by mail directly from Union Label Department, 275 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N.Y., at\$1.50

GIVE—THE TRIANGLE FIRE, the unforgettable account of the 1911 tragedy that brought death to 146 garment workers and changed American history. "Graphic and moving, a model piece of research which in vividness and depth attains the level of literature," says Allan Nevins. Written by Leon Stein, editor of Justice. Special ILGWU price\$2.25

GIVE—EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNION MADE, a 72-page, fully-illustrated story of the ILGWU that describes the structure, the program and the achievements of the garment union in human and direct fashion. Prepared by the ILGWU Education Dept. and list-priced at25 cents

All 3 may be obtained at your local union headquarters.

— or —

Order—Union Label Smock from ILGWU Union Label Department, 275 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

Order—The Triangle Fire and Equal Opportunity Union Made from ILGWU Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Charged with illegal acts during a May 1964 agreement, the Stein Uniform Co. of Glen Burnie, Maryland, has thrown in the towel and signed a settlement through the National Labor Relations Board, reports Vice Pres. Anselm Bannister, Upper South Department director.

Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the company has agreed to re-examine several workers in their previous employment, rehire others who were illegally fired, and reimburse the workers for losses suffered through the company's actions.

The settlement agreement, negotiated for the union by Upper South Assistant Manager Jackson Moore, was also signed by the NLRB trial examiner, making the U.S. government a party to the agreement.

It follows an earlier finding by a labor board regional director that the company had committed 10 illegal acts during the union's organizing campaign and had continued these acts even after a settlement had been signed May 20, 1964, on the union's charges of unfair practices.

The Upper South Department began an organizing campaign among the Stein employees in August 1963. During the next 10 weeks, a majority of the employees signed authorization cards. This drive was led by Upper South Organization Department director Joel Goolis and staffers Jackson Moore and Jerry Breslow.

When the company became aware of the pro-ILGWU sentiment among its workers, it attempted to coerce them into rejecting the union. Among the tactics it resorted to were the firing of pro-ILGWUers among its employees.

Violates Settlement

The union took the case to the labor board and after extensive hearings, the company agreed to end its harassment and signed the May 20 pact. In this settlement, Stein Uniform made many promises, but kept few of them. Among its violations were the following:

—The company rehired 2 workers, Bertha Richardson and Adeline Lee, but immediately changed their working conditions, limiting their assignments to only a fraction of what they had been doing when the firings took place.

—The company changed the hours of the pressing and shipping department employees, while leaving the hours of the routing and sewing department employees unchanged. This was done to curtail the opportunities of the pro-ILGWUers to communicate with the employees before work, during lunch periods and after work.

—The company gave vacation pay to Bertha Richardson and Adeline Lee. But it computed it on a formula which penalized these workers for their loss of earnings during the period of their illegal layoffs.

—The company hired 2 new persons without offering the positions to pro-ILGWU employees. It had agreed to rehire who were qualified for the positions.

In October, NLRB regional director John Bannister issued a complaint against the company charging it with 10 illegal acts committed during the organizing drive and subsequent violation of the agreement.

Latest Data Shows Cloak Season at Par

First figure on the production picture in the New York area coat and suit industry indicates that both in units produced and in collections to the health, welfare and retirement funds, the totals for the year are on par with those of last year.

In his up-to-the-minute information, made available to Justice at press time, Vice Pres. Hennes Mendelssohn, general manager of

the Cloak Joint Board, also reported that more substantial amounts of spring season work now is being made in the shops.

Data Updated

The most current data updates an earlier report, made at a joint board meeting last month, which had been characterized by a more pessimistic outlook. At that time, it had seemed that the industry would register a drop of about 5 percent for the year, since records then showed units produced to be lagging by about 2½ percent, with fund collections off by about 1 percent.

At that meeting, it was also pointed out that stores generally had small inventories and selections, and were following a hand-to-mouth ordering procedure, with weather fluctuations exerting a strong effect on demand. An unusual aspect that prevailed a few weeks ago was that many houses which normally would be launched on spring work still were doing winter work.

Now, Mendelssohn indicates, the outlook is for further improvement in the industrial situation.

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Canada Coordinating Meet



At ILGWU's Canadian coordinating conference in Toronto, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg speaks on "organizing the unorganized" campaign adopted by delegates. At right is Joe MacI, Toronto Dressmakers' manager, who also spoke at event.

STULBERG STRESSES:

'Do-It-Yourself' Politics Vital For Canada's Labor

General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg has called on Canadian garment workers to adopt a "do-it-yourself" program of political action to meet any potential threat from "crazy, mixed-up right-wing elements" similar to those which backed Goldwater in the United States.

Stulberg told a mass meeting of Toronto members that political action on the part of labor was essential to preserve the economic security of workers in Canada and the United States.

"We may have accomplished much on the economic front," he said, "but we have learned to our bitter experience what an unfriendly Congress or Parliament, an uncooperative provincial or state legislature can do to us."

His address prompted opening of the ILGWU's 3-day Canadian Coordinating Conference which took place at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

Stulberg's reference to the recent U.S. election came during a plea to Canadian workers to be "alert" in the political arena. "For the first time in the United States in 36 years," he said, "the crazy, mixed-up right-wing element raised its ugly head in our country this year."

"Our labor movement gave everything at its disposal—money, manpower, whatever we had—to defeat Goldwater who was a threat not only to the United States, but to the whole world."

He said North American workers can maintain their economic security only by active political participation.

"Don't count on others to do it for you," he warned. "Do it yourself."

Toward 30 Hours

Stulberg told the Toronto rally, attended by some 800 persons, that the 35-hour week will come to garment workers in Canada before long. Canadian garment workers now have a 37½-hour week.

He said automation and other technological gains made it possible for workers to enjoy shorter hours. "It's no longer necessary for workers to be exploited and unconsciously. They should be entitled to enjoy a little sun, too."

Stulberg said labor has a right to continue its struggle for better wages and working conditions. "So long as there will be improvements in this world, we want our share. We don't want more and we don't want less. But we're entitled to our share."

At a dinner which he addressed later in the conference, Stulberg compared anti-labor legislation in

Canada and the U.S. to the Berlin wall and called on North American workers to keep up the pressure to overcome it.

"When someone crashes through the Berlin Wall, it's because they want to escape tyranny," he said. "If they can overcome that wall, we can overcome the wall of anti-labor legislation in the United States and Canada."

America must come to recognize their numerical importance.

"We are the most numerous part of the population in any country," he said. "There is a fairly large middle-class, but workers are still the most numerous. They're also the most responsible and the least selfish segment of the population."

The ILGWU secretary-treasurer made it clear he had no intention of interfering in Canadian political affairs.

"But show me the country that is free and I'll show you free trade unions," he declared. "And the freer the country, the freer the trade unions."

Turning to the recent U.S. election, he said labor had played the blindest political role in history in defeating Sen. Barry Goldwater.

"Let there be no mistake about

Acap Organizing, Standards In Cross-Canadian Blueprint

A blueprint for stepped-up organization across Canada and plans to equalize standards among garment workers in all Canadian markets was hammered out by delegates attending the ILGWU's Canadian coordinating conference in Toronto November 19-21.

With ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg on active participant in sessions at the Royal York Hotel.

Some 75 delegates—representing ILGWU locals in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—approved resolutions:

1. Instilling the leadership "to proceed immediately" with a vast program to organize thousands of unorganized garment workers in the children's wear, lingerie, knitwear and other allied industries;

2. Calling on ILGWU negotiators to advance demands in forthcoming contract talks in Winnipeg and Vancouver, Canada's western markets, which would raise labor standards to those of the east while "recognizing the different economic conditions existing in all markets."

Vice Pres. Bernard Stare made a ringing appeal to delegates to put an end to what he called "segregation" in the area of organization. He was referring to "an unfortunate tendency among us to think too often in terms of dresses, coats and other specific industries instead of thinking of the ladies' garment industry as a whole."

His appeal was endorsed by Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg, who told the conference that the ILGWU was "ready and willing" at all times to assist Canadian locals in their organization efforts. He warned, however, that organizing the unorganized was a duty and a responsibility of each affiliate.

The resolution on equalization of standards between eastern and western markets said garment workers in Winnipeg and Vancouver, where present contracts expire December 31, 1964, considered it "essential to close the economic gap" with workers in Montreal and Toronto.

While the resolution did not specify major demands, it indicated some of the conditions which will be sought in renewing present contracts which expire

it, Stulberg said. "If the Republican party had been successful, our discussion about freedom in the United States would have been academic. Labor would have been destroyed."

"The miserable bigots who took over the Republican party had managed to win, the cause for which we stand would have suffered a catastrophic setback."

Pay, Benefits Up In Seattle Terms

Pay boosts and higher minimums capped gains for several hundred workers in 3-year agreements reached recently between Seattle, Washington Local 188 and area garment employers, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The wage increase totals 15 cents an hour and is in 3 steps, with a 5-cent hourly hike effective December 1 of each year.

Craft minimum increases are as follows: a 21-cent hike for cutters, bringing the minimum up to \$93.75 per week; a 10-cent boost for operators and pressers, to go into effect in 3 steps; an increase to \$1.30 for floor workers. The lowest hourly minimum is to be no less than 15 percent above the federal pay floor.

Also, it is stipulated that

average hourly earnings are to be 15 percent above craft minimums to be established in 3 steps during the course of the contract.

Other terms include increases in employer contributions toward workers' medical and sick benefit funds, and an additional paid holiday, making a total of 7 holidays per year.

Spreading negotiations for the union were Vice Pres. Otto and Louise Pratt, Local 188 manager.

December 31. The agreements in question affect about 1,500 workers in Winnipeg and some 500 workers in Vancouver.

Among other things, ILGWU negotiators will demand that all apparel produced by the Winnipeg sportswear industry contain the union label and that craft minimums be established in all industries and in all con-

ditions in the 3 cities.

At the same time, all garment shops will be asked to increase piecework rates and prices "to yield an hourly rate averaging 35 percent higher than union minimums." In the event legal minimums are increased by the governments of Manitoba and British Columbia, union minimums 15 percent higher will be demanded.

NLRB Lashes at Knitcrest, Orders Parley With N'East



Workers of the Knitcrest Mills of Allentown, Pa., Jim Bode and Paul D'Acorte, receive checks representing back pay from organizers Irene Groninger and Charles Lang, left and right. NLRB ordered company to also bargain in good faith with union.

An NLRB trial examiner recently handed down a slashing indictment of unfair labor practices committed by Knitcrest Mills of Allentown, Pennsylvania. According to Vice Pres. David Gindgo, Northeast Department director, the trial examiner has ordered the company to recognize and bargain in good faith with the ILGWU.

In addition, the company has been ordered to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the ILGWU, from interrogating employees concerning their union membership, and from threatening these employees with layoffs because they showed interest in joining the union.

The company was ordered to bargain with the ILGWU as the exclusive representative of all production and maintenance employees at the Allentown plant. Following the board ruling, representatives of the union and Knitcrest Mills conferred on proposals for drawing a new contract.

Representing the union were Ike Gordon, Allentown District manager; Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania director of organization; Chuck Lang and Irene Groninger, organizers; and Knitcrest employees Paul D'Acorte and John Servino.

After following the NLRB decision, the company made back pay presentations to 3 of its employees. James Bode received a check for \$1,418 and Paul D'Acorte received a check for \$64.

In the initial organizing drive at the plant, organizers Lang and Groninger were aided by active rank and file who signed up the

overwhelming majority of Knitcrest employees. The company has subsequently hired a number of new employees who also have indicated a desire to be represented by the ILGWU.

BACKPAY AT 3 SHOPS IN PA. SHOWS NEAST PACT ENFORCING VIM

Back pay totalling \$550 has been paid to ILGers at 3 Pennsylvania plants as a result of a continuing drive of the Northeast Department to enforce contract conditions, reports Vice Pres. David Gindgo, Northeast Department director.

The 3 plants—Hale Maid of Hazleton, True Maid of Conowingo, and True Maid of Penn Glen—are all located in the Hazleton District.

The backpay collections were obtained through protracted negotiations on the part of Vice Pres. Gindgo and Sol C. Chaikin, Northeast Department assistant director.

Ray Shore, manager of the Hazleton District Council, and Business Agent Charlie Gregory were active in enforcing compliance at the district level.

FOR A NIGHTMARE



My name is Melvin Denzels. I come from Baltimore, Maryland. I've got 2 children.

Sharon, she's 3. And the baby, she's one year old today. And my father, he lives with us. He's 71.

I work as a cutter in a clothing factory, making ladies' suits and blouses. I've got a skilled trade, we've got a good union, I make a living. But, you know, it's just an average man's salary. And I'm carrying the same kind of load as most working people. Payments on my house, new tires for my car, medical expenses. My wife was in the hospital 3 times last year. I've still got surgeon's bills I'm paying. I can just about make ends meet.

If my father gets sick, though—I mean, if he was to get really hit with a hospital bill—well, who'd take care of it? I'd have to be so. Something like that; it would kill everything. That's just a fact, you can't get around it. It would hit my future and my children's future. I'm up to here now. One more thing and I'd drown. You get to thinking about a thing like that, and I can tell you, that's a nightmare.



I'm Rev. Libburn Moseley, pastor of Sea Breeze United Church, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Among the retired citizens of my parish, the deepest anxiety is the loss of their independence, their pride, their feeling of self-respect.

I'm thinking about 2 sisters of an old and cultured family—lost most of their assets through illness. One was in constant pain. A leading surgeon said he could do nothing more unless she went to the hospital. She said to me: "I won't go, because we can't pay the bills."

I received a call to see a man in the hospital. For 50 years, he had made a significant contribution to his profession. His insurance had been cancelled when he was 80. Now an important operation was scheduled. The operation wasn't his big worry. The hospital bill was. To get any help, he would have had to sign an indigent, prove that he didn't have sufficient income or resources to provide needed medical care.

This would have been checked out by public assistance as a relief case. When you see this happen, you are witnessing a death more tragic than the death of the body. For a body relaxes in peace. But here, the eyes only stare in unbelief. You are witnessing the death of the spirit.

My name is Lillian Herstein. I come from Chicago, Illinois. I'm a retired school teacher.

I started my career as an instructor of Latin and Greek. You wouldn't guess how long ago. Don't go by the white hair—I've had that since I was young.

I'll give you a hint: I've been on Social Security since 1951. Nowadays, Social Security is like the sunlight, the rain—we take it for granted.

It's hard to believe that back in the 'Thirties when the idea first came up, there were some people who said it would wreck the country. In Chicago, I remember, a newspaper printed a picture of old people with tags around their necks, suggesting that under Social Security you'd be like a dog, you'd be just a number.

All right—so now I'm a number. I keep my own apartment, I manage my own life. A very active life. At my age, maybe a little too active. I attend lectures. I give lectures. I go to the concerts in Grant Park. I'm busy in the National Council of Jewish Women. I'm on the board of the Women's Scholarship Association of Roosevelt University.

As long as I keep my health, I don't have to worry about being a burden on the young generation. Because, thank God, we didn't let ourselves be scared off about Social Security. We had the sense to recognize that retirement was a national problem. We had the foresight to do some planning.



I'm Clem Labadie. I come from Providence, Rhode Island. I'm a sports-caster—used to pitch for the Boston Dodgers.

By the time I was 13, I'd already been playing ball for 3 or 4 years. When my father was 13, he was working in a textile mill. It's not all that long ago in this country, there were children working in the factories, the sweatshops, the coal mines. Until it got where there were 2 million of them, and people started calling for the government to step in and do something about it.

And there were also a few people who said the government had no right to mess in people's lives, and if you took those children—like my father—out of the factories, you'd destroy their spirit of independence.

Well, we did pass some legislation... and kids got the chance to be out playing ball, instead of working on a cotton loom...

My name is Walter Newburgher. In 1956, I retired after half a century of earning my living—mostly on the road, in wholesale children's wear. Looking back, I feel I've been successful in my life. I still hear from my old customers. Christmas cards galore.

If I may say so, I come from a family of rugged individualists. My grandfather fought in the Civil War, an officer in the 13th Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers—wounded at the Battle of Little Rock. My father, I remember, every Sunday he wore a fresh white carnation in his buttonhole.

I can tell you the God's truth: if I were to need hospitalization, and the only way I could qualify was by taking a means test, I would just say, no, thank you. After all these years taking care of my responsibilities, I am not going to turn around and throw myself on the charity of the public. My father and my grandfather would turn over in their graves. I wouldn't be able to look my friends and neighbors in the face. I would rather live a couple of years less. To give up my human dignity? No, sir. Nothing is worth that. Nothing. Not even my life.



My name is Aaron Jennings. I come from Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee. I'm a farmer.

From my great-great-grandfather we were all born in this area, and that goes back to 1731.

My mother had 8 children. When I was a boy, we had an old black tub we had to fill up for her to wash. Carrying water from the spring was a back-breaker. And then we had the old flatorn, weighed close to 10 pounds. We had to heat it on the stove or in the open fireplace. Ashes had to be hauled out, and there was always ashes spilled on the floor.

Everything done in the home and on the farm was done by muscle-power. Babies were born in the home, and we had to use these little kerosene lamps, and it was half dark when they delivered the babies.

When it came to talking about the TVA, there were a few in our area, they were against it. Said the government had no business going into anything like this, they couldn't serve the people, and if they tried it, the government would lose all the money they'd placed in it. Said the government would be in there running our lives.

Well, sir, we did get the TVA! We got electric power down to where a farmer can afford it. And it has brought the cooking range and the washing machine, feed conveyors, electric wheeling, milking machine. And running water, that was the most talked about thing down there.

I'm 64 years old. I have 4 children and 11 grandchildren. I have lived to see the government come in and take a hand in the Tennessee Valley. I can tell you: there has been a wonderful change in life on the farm.

My name is Max Block. From the Bronx, New York, I started work at the age of 13. That's a long time ago. Fifty years, starting as an upholsterer, and up to where I had my own business. A small fur shop. All my life I worked. I never had to ask favors from anybody. For years and years... oh, since back in the Twenties... I had my own medical insurance. I always thought, well, if I ever have to retire, at least I've got protection.

In 1954, I went to the hospital with a coronary. Developed complications... ended up, I needed a serious operation. Three months in the hospital, a miracle I pulled through. Knock wood, I always had a strong constitution. When I got out of the hospital, I sent in the payment for my next premium, the company sent it back. Policy cancelled. I wrote them a couple of times, but their answer was: you're through. I can't blame them. They've got stockholders to protect. An old person is not the best risk.

That's how it is. You work, you plan, you think you've got protection. But in the end, you've got nothing.

Now I have this New York 65. No examination required. For my wife and myself, it costs one-sixth of our income. And that's not including day-to-day medical bills. I see a doctor... electrocardiogram, an X-ray... I pay for it. It so happened, recently, I had a big, big expense with my teeth. So whatever I had put away, that wiped it out.

That's how it is. I'm 73. At my age, the kind of insurance I need, you have to be J. P. Morgan to afford it.



I'm Dr. Benjamin Krugman. I'm a general practitioner. For the last 25 years I've been a family doctor in Paterson, New Jersey.

One thing that makes it more difficult for me as a physician—a good many of my older patients will put off coming in to see me. They wait until sometimes the illness progresses because they are embarrassed to say they have a money problem. It often makes it more difficult to help them. Often the treatment is more prolonged. The earlier you get these things, the more you can do.

I had a patient a few days ago—he's got high blood pressure with some heart effects. I don't know how long he's had it. He kept putting off treatment. For financial reasons. I know he did it for financial reasons.

Another thing: there are times when I will hesitate about sending a patient to the hospital for diagnostic work. Because of the expense. If it is absolutely needed, you do it regardless. But with older people, when you know they haven't got much money, you think: maybe I can put this off.

I had an older person in my office recently, that I hesitated with an X-ray. Listen, it would cost him money, and I knew that to him every penny counted. Which is worse? I should be able to treat a person and never have to worry about those things. You want to send them out for tests, but you know they're worried about high costs. You're in a quandary.

I have had patients say to me: "I don't want to be a bother. My children have got enough on their minds. I don't want them to worry about me."

What disturbs me particularly: I have a number of patients now whose life savings have been used up on illness. People who have saved 2 or 3 thousand dollars, and one illness wipes them out.

"If it's an elderly patient, and I know he can't afford it, I can forget to send him pills. Sometimes I can help him out with drugs—give him samples left by the detail men. But when I have to send him to the hospital, that's it—there's nothing I can do.

humane and respectful and just. An opportunity to demonstrate fairness, as well as generosity. An opportunity to reaffirm that acceptance of all people as equals is not just a hollow phrase, but a rule of life.



I am Dr. John Knowles, physician and general director, Massachusetts General Hospital.

As hospital technology advances—as we develop more effective, but also more complicated and expensive equipment—as wages of hospital employees rise—the cost of hospitalization simply has to go up. That's all there is to it.

Without question, the aged, who now number 19 million in this country, are the very people who cannot afford the cost of long-term illness.

Anyone who tries to tell me that the Kerr-Mills law is adequate is ridiculous. Plenty of aged people will not qualify for Kerr-Mills as it currently exists. And those people are going to be knocked off their feet by their hospital bills.

First-rate medical treatment is expensive. And it's going to get more expensive. It's gone past what the ordinary citizen can deal with by himself—most of all, if he's elderly.

Under a program of social insurance for the aged, a patient would be free to go to any local hospital that meets the standards of good care—standards based on those set by the joint commission—made up of the American Hospital Association, the American College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association.



My name is George Oliver. I live in Myrtle, Long Island, and teach at Nassau Community College. I've got a daughter, 17, in her first year of college. And a son, 12, in Junior High School. I've got my mother living with us—a very independent lady of 78.

The next 8, 9 years, I'm going to be putting one of my children or the other through college. It's going to mean cutting some close corners. But we can handle it all right. Unless, Well, I mean, there's always the "unless." If my mother was to get hit by some serious illness, if there was some astronomical hospital bill, I'd be the one who'd have to stand it. Whatever I've got saved up, I'd have to choose between my mother's health and my children's education. And that's no kind of decision any human being should ever have to face.

My name is Prof. Richard A. Lester—chairman of the Department of Economics at Princeton University. My special field of study is the area of social insurance.

I'm also chairman of the Unemployment Security Council of the State of New Jersey, appointed by the Governor to make annual recommendations to the legislature. When it comes to financing a plan of health benefits for the aged, we've got hard and clear statistics to work with. We don't know which individuals will be hit or how hard—but we can calculate the totals. How many, how long, and how much it will cost.

Thirty years of research, investigation,

The garment cutter from Baltimore (member of ILGWU Local 110) waited "on the mark" in front of the television cameras... standing by were close to a score of persons from all parts of the United States—a retired school teacher from Chicago, a tobacco farmer from Tennessee, an old man from the Bronx, doctors, businessmen, clergy—all waiting to tell, in their own words, why America needs health care for the aged under social security (medicare). Their personal stories, presented recently under the title "RX for a Nightmare" over the CBS Television Network, made up a mosaic of real-life drama which helped point out millions of viewers why President Johnson has put Medicare at the top of his list of "must" legislation for the new Congress.

and practical experience have made it clear that the fairest and wisest way to finance medical care for the aged is the social insurance method. An arrangement for payment in advance. Contributions by both employer and employee. It is a tried and true system. It is simple, it is sound—and it is well within the economic capacity of the nation.



I am Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico. For 15 years before I was elected to Congress, I was in the insurance business.

I know from long and intimate experience the questions in a person's mind when it comes to buying protection: "What will it cover?" and "What will it cost?" Social insurance could shield American families from the economic havoc and the emotional destruction they now face when serious illness strikes at older members. It could cover the major expenses—hospitalization, care in a nursing home, for example—at a cost to the average American of less than 50 cents a week. Less than 50 cents a week for freedom from fear... the protection of health... and in many cases, for the saving of life itself.

I'm Dr. Caldwell Blackman Esletson. I'm a surgeon. For 23 years I took care of patients in Columbia County—that's a rural county in upstate New York. It has the second highest population of old people of any county in the state.

Most Americans think that we have the best medical care in the world. The fact is, we're not the country with the lowest maternal mortality.

We've just slipped to 11th in infant mortality. And our Surgeon General, Dr. Luther Terry, tells us that this year there will be 150,000 deaths and over a million disabilities taking place needlessly—because people could not reap the benefits of medical knowledge that is already known and available.

We have the capacity to provide the best medical care in the world. We're just not getting it to enough people.

Any medical student can tell you that the incidence of illness increases with age. In the elderly, you find a number of medical problems occurring at the same time. You find more serious problems, more complicated problems, that require hospitalization.

Now I don't know any nice way to put this. It's a subject that upsets me—a good deal. So I might as well be blunt about it: The way things are at present—right now, today—a great many elderly Americans are not getting the medical care they need. And what they get, they are not getting soon enough.

In treating any serious illness, you're always dealing with the patient's motivation. How much he wants to get well. That can be crucial.

When his children are footing the bill, an elderly patient will feel that if he goes on and on, he will only become a added burden. He will feel—perhaps it would be best if I just died and saved everybody the trouble. And this becomes a medical problem which I as a doctor have to deal with. It is another special complication in taking care of the elderly.

Under Social Security health insurance, you'd still have your family doctor giving you his attention and his concern. What a doctor gives of himself, his time, his skill, his knowledge—that's what makes a doctor-patient relationship. All too often, financial considerations are a stumbling block. With a social insurance program, the heaviest burdens would be taken care of

My name is Benjamin Spock. I'm a children's doctor, from Cleveland, Ohio.

You know, we aren't just talking about old people. We're talking about ourselves and our friends about the security and dignity we hope we'll be allowed to hang on to when we're too old to work. And we're talking about our children, too.

We worry for years about their inoculations and diseases, whether they're doing the best they can in school, whether we have enough money for their college education. When they're grown up, we still go on caring about how their jobs and their marriages are turning out.

What's the use of preparing our children so well for existence, that they'll live 70 years happily—and then end up with 5 or 10 years of impoverishment and anxiety just because of an illness.

Are we going to let ourselves be told that we can't plan better than that? I just don't believe it. I don't believe it.

I'm Mgr. Raymond J. Gallagher, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

Truly, it's a matter of justice to the elders of our society that we show our deepest respect for their innate worth and their personal dignity. They have fought and worked and served according to their abilities. Now that their strength is draining away, should they be forced to take a pauper's oath? Should they be treated like strangers in a nation they helped to build?

This is an opportunity for the United States to demonstrate its ingenuity, its spirit, and its high ideals. Traditionally, Americans have banded together to do in a group what they couldn't do alone, such as barn-raising, or harvesting the crops, or meeting a catastrophe, or simply providing for the needs of people.

Voluntary programs play their role. But where the broadest participation is required to do the job, we naturally look to and wish to involve our government.

This is a wonderful opportunity for us to prove all over again that our system is

Program participants were selected on the basis of recorded telephone conversations with producer-writer Millard Lampell during the week preceding the show, which was televised on Sunday, October 22. E. G. Marshall, famous for his role as lawyer in the TV show, "The Defenders," was narrator. The program was presented by the National Council of Senior Citizens as an answer to a previous one prepared by the American Medical Association in opposition to Medicare. CBS had made a half-hour's free time available to both proponents and opponents of Medicare. The AMA had placed an order for a half-hour of network time as part of a multimillion-dollar pre-election propaganda campaign denouncing the health plan.



GOP



Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller has indicated that he plans to call a special "lame-duck" session of the New York State Legislature in mid-December to set up a new system of representation.

The Governor's plan has been sharply criticized, not only by the Democratic and Liberal Parties but by a number of non-partisan civic organizations as well, according to David Wells, assistant director of the ILGWU Political Department.

The "lame-duck" label has been applied to the projected December session because the legislators who would participate would be those elected not last month, but more than two years ago—in 1962. Many of the state senators and assemblymen elected at that time were defeated this year; nevertheless, their terms do not officially expire until January 6, 1966, and the governor thus has the legal right to call them, and they have the legal right to act, until that date.

THE OBVIOUS REASON BEHIND

the calling of a special session this month is the fact that in last month's election, Democrats won majorities in both houses of the new legislature—the one which takes office in January. The old legislature, on the other hand, is controlled by the GOP.

The apparent plan, then, is to have the Republican-controlled December session set up a new apportionment plan in which the district boundaries would be drawn in such a way as to give the Republicans as great an advantage as possible. Then, after the new Legislature takes office in January, the governor could rely on his veto power to prevent the Democrats from repealing the Republican-passed plan and substituting one of their own. (The Democrats will not have enough strength in the new legislature to pass a bill over the governor's veto.)

THIS POLITICAL MANEUVERING stems from the fact that New York State is under federal court order to establish a new system of apportionment for the state legislature by no later than April 1, 1965. Such a new plan will have to come in the form of a Supreme Court "one man, one vote" decision last June. Under that decision, the populations of all districts of the legislature must be as nearly equal in population as possible so that all voters will have approximately the same power in electing legislators.

At present there are great variations in the populations of districts in New York State. In the Assembly, for example, there is a member who represents fewer than 15,000 citizens, and another who represents almost 315,000—21 times as many! These great dis-

parities greatly magnify the political power of the rural areas of the state at the expense of the fair and suburban areas, and they have kept the legislature under virtually permanent Republican domination. (In the period that the old system was in effect, Republicans were in control for 63 years; by contrast, 1965 will be only the fourth year of Democratic control.)

GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER'S willingness to risk severe public criticism in calling a lame-duck session can be attributed to the fact that the stakes are extremely high. The GOP appears to feel—not without reason—that by being in a position to determine the boundaries of the new districts, it can still be in a very advantageous position despite the fact that the inequalities in district populations must be eliminated.

The purpose of the special session, then, would be to enable the Republican Party to salvage as much advantage as possible from the "wreckage" of the old apportionment system. This can be done through "gerrymandering"—the drawing of district boundaries in such a way as to give one political party an unfair, unwarranted advantage.

It is possible to gerrymander even when district populations are relatively equal. The composition of New York State's congressional districts provides an excellent example. For the past 13 years, despite the fact that the districts among the populations of different congressional districts in the state have been far smaller than in most other states, New York State has had the most outrageously gerrymandered congressional district boundary lines in the nation. As a result, in 3 of the last 4 elections (1958 and 1962), Republicans won majorities of the state's congressional seats despite the fact that Democrats and Democratic-leaning candidates won majorities of the votes.

IF THE GOP IS SUCCESSFUL in carrying out its apparent intentions, the state will have missed a unique opportunity for establishing a genuinely fair system of representation; one which gives no special advantages to any political party or to any area of the state. This opportunity arises from the fact that in 1965, when a new system of representation must be established, one party will control the legislature and the other will control the governorship.

Clearly, a Democratic-controlled legislature would not set up a system which gave unwarranted advantage to the Republicans, nor would a Republican governor sign into law a system which could save the Republicans all the advantages for the Democrats.

Consequently, the only type of system which could gain approval of both the legislature and the governor would be one that was fair to all. Should the governor be persuaded to call off the planned December session, or should enough fair-minded Republicans stay away from an attempt to gerrymander the party back into control of the legislature, then the long fight for fair representation in New York State may finally be won in 1965. Otherwise, only half that battle will have been won, for fair representation requires fair, fair districting as well as fair apportionment.

Legislative Outlook Brightens As Liberal Tide Sweeps States

The outlook for liberal legislation at the state level is the brightest in many years as state legislatures long controlled by conservative Republicans toppled to the Democrats in a series of election upsets.

A nationwide Democratic tide was added by court-ordered reapportionment in several states as Republicans lost their majorities in both houses of 6 legislatures and one house in at least 7 other states. The lone Republican house was the pickup of the Oregon lower house.

An **ART-CIO** News survey found state labor leaders generally optimistic about improvements in unemployment and workers' compensation laws, enactment of state minimum wage laws or increases in existing laws, better schools and other labor union goals. In Indiana, Democrats pledged to the repeal of "right-to-work" laws both houses of the legislature for the first time since 1938 and elected a governor.

A court-ordered reapportionment helped give Democrats control of both houses of the Michigan legislature for the first time since 1932. And new seats added by reapportionment helped the Democrats win the Iowa legislature for the first time in 30 years and capture the Wyoming lower house they had last held in 1938.

Partial returns strongly point to the election of all 118 Democratic all-line candidates for the Illinois House, leaving the Republicans as only the 59 seats remaining for the minority party. The statewide election, requiring a unanimous special ballot, was ordered by the courts when the state failed to meet a reapportionment deadline. Voters could mark a straight party state

for 118 candidates and vote for up to 59 of the opposition state, or pick and choose in whatever manner they wished.

LBJ Sweep Helps

It was the heavy Johnson vote which was credited with sweeping the Democrats to control of the New York legislature for the first time in 30 years to winning both houses of the Maine legislature—a feat last performed in 1919. Both houses of the Utah legislature switched Democratic and the Democrats picked up one house of the previously all-Republican legislatures in Idaho, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They took the Montana Senate, and may have won the Nevada Senate. They broke a tie to gain a majority in the Alaska House in control of legislatures since 1932. The Democrats already reduced the number of all-Republican states, where both houses and the governorship were controlled by the GOP. They were 11 such states going into the election. Now the number is down to 4. On the other hand, there are now 25 "all-Democratic" states, and 21 are "split."

The Democratic inroads will also be significant in representative battles to come. The court's one man, one vote ruling still leaves considerable leeway in establishment of districts, and a

party in control of both the legislature and the governorship can attempt to make the best of its opportunity for future political advantage.

Sanchez Succeeds Munoz As Puerto Rico Governor

Roberto Sanchez Vilella has been elected governor of Puerto Rico, succeeding Governor Luis Munoz Martin, a close cousin who did not choose to run for a fifth term.

Sanchez was the candidate of the Popular Democratic Party which Munoz founded 26 years ago. The party won the right to name its choice for territorial commissioner in Washington, D.C. and also elected mayors of all towns except San Juan, where the municipal council selects the mayor.

In a message to the new Governor sent November 22, Pres. Dubinsky stated: "Immediately after the recent elections, I had to leave on a mission to Japan. Now that I have returned, I should like to extend congratulations to you on behalf of the membership of the ILGWU and on my own behalf."

"At the time of Governor Munoz's decision not to run again he corresponded with me during the recent years of close cooperation between the ILGWU and the Commonwealth. At that time, he spoke highly of your qualifications for your new responsibilities. We are confident that the people of Puerto Rico will give you their vote, were expressing a similar faith in you. We wish you every success and look forward to a fruitful cooperation."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Liberals' Surge in Congress May Lift Rules Roadblocks

WASHINGTON (PAID)—With liberal Democrats controlling the House more solidly than at any time since the early days of the New Deal, some premise proposals have been advanced for cleaning out Democratic domination of many key House Committees.

Rules roadblocks, which have served to crumple so much liberal and protolabor legislation in the last 30 years, will be removed. Probably the most direct assault on the Democratic domination of the Disinterested House Committee chairmanships has been advanced by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), one of the most highly respected of the liberal bloc.

He has outlined a plan to reform the House Committee selection system to return control of the legislative machinery to a majority of the majority party.

In a letter to most members of the Democratic caucus, Bolling wrote:

"For the first time in many years the Democratic majority has the numerical strength to institute changes which will allow a majority of the majority to chase the conservative foxes out of the liberal chicken coop."

He suggests strengthening the hand of the Speaker of the House by enabling him to nominate in caucus the Democratic representatives to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules, and their chairmen.

The Speaker's nomination could be accepted or rejected by a majority vote of the caucus, but he would retain the exclusive right to nominate other members.

Under the plan, the Democratic members of the Committees on Rules and Ways and Means and their chairmen, would constitute a committee on committees and would nominate all other Democratic members of standing committees. Again, these nominations would be submitted to the caucus for confirmation or rejection by majority vote.

At the conclusion of this process, the Speaker would nominate the chairman of each standing committee. The caucus will have the right to accept or reject by majority vote.

The decisions made between now and January 2, when the 89th Congress opens, can determine much of the progress we can expect during the next two years.



Va. Jobless Pay for 170 After Gordon Shutdown

The chief appeals examiner of the Virginia Employment Commission has ruled that 170 union workers at the Gordon Garment Company of Bristol, Virginia, are entitled to a week's unemployment compensation for a shutdown which evidently was aimed at undercutting union strength at the plant.

According to Vice Pres. Angie Bamber, Upper South Department director, the ruling evolved from an appeal by ILGWU Local 408 for unemployment compensation for a 1-week period from July 13 through July 19.

During the previous week, July 6-12, union workers at the plant had received a 1-week paid vacation in accordance with their contract. The plant was closed for that week.

However, workers who were not covered by a union contract received an additional week's vacation with pay during the July 13-19 period. In an obvious bid to undercut the union, To accommodate the non-union workers, the company kept the plant closed for this additional week. This resulted in the loss of a week's work for union workers.

A week's temporary employment, of course, could not be attained by the union workers, who were in effect locked out of their plant.

Recognizing this fact, E. L. Callahan, chief appeals examiner of the Virginia Employment Commission, stipulated that the claim of the union for unemployment compensation for its members for this week was sound. He ruled therefore, in an October 19 decision, that the 174 ILGWU could receive benefits for this week.

William West, Virginia State Director, Martin West was instrumental in bringing this unique case to the

attention of the state employment commission.

WIN FIRST-TIME PACT AT PA. ALLURA MILLS AFTER ONE-DAY HALT

The rewards of uniform—in this case, a general wage increase and higher minimums—were swift in coming for some 65 workers at the Allura Knitting Mills in Lorraine, Pennsylvania. But it took a 1-day organizing strike by the workers to convince the employer that they were overwhelming in favor of the ILGWU, at which time he promptly agreed to bargain with the union and finally signed a contract.

The first-time pact calls for a general wage increase of approximately 35 cents an hour, an average increase in shop minimums of 35 cents an hour, paid vacation, 6 paid holidays, and standard employer contributions to the union's health and welfare, retirement and severance funds.

The contract was enthusiastically ratified by the Allura workers. Clarence Bissel was elected shop chairman, and Lester Case as secretary.

Sparking the union's organizing victory and successful contract talks at Allura were Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania organizing director, Clarence Bissel, state director, and Albert Deder, Reading District Council manager. They were assisted

1965 Envelopes Needed For N.Y. Health Center

New York ILGWU members will need a 1965 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after January 1, 1965. The 1965 envelope can be obtained at local union offices.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1965, except for members of Locals 82, 91, 93, 145 and 155. Envelopes for members of these 5 locals will be good only until June 30, 1965, and then will have to be exchanged for ones effective for the July-December 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 89, and members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry, who have chosen IUP or Blue Shield under the dress joint board medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after December 31, 1964, only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

ILGers Lead on 'Rights' At S.C. Labor Concave

South Carolina ILGers led the successful fight to pass a resolution urging compliance with the civil rights law at the recent convention of the South Carolina Labor Council.

Garment worker delegates, led by staffers Mary Cameron, Joe Ferguson, Lena Young and Dorothy Benham, played key roles during the convention floor debate which led to the resolution's passage.

By a shop workers' committee UAW included Clarence Elmer, Lester Case, Kenny Williams, Ralph Williams, Albert Deder, Reading District Council manager. They were assisted

N'East Windsor Win Cracks Holdout Area

Some 100 workers have been added to the ILGWU roster as a result of an impressive organizing triumph at Windsor Knitting Mills, of Hamburg, Pennsylvania—an area which has been a bastion of anti-union sentiment, reports Vice Pres. David Gindold, director of the Northeast Department.

In a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the plant, the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the ILGWU as their collective bargaining agent. At present, the union is conducting negotiations with the firm.

Sparking the organizing drive were organizers Peter Huzel, Jane Palumbo and Irene Greenstein, and Reading Local 93 executive board member Ralph Hummel.

Pickup in Pace Near In Blouse Pact Talks

Negotiations for a new agreement in the New York blouse industry are still in the preliminary stages, but the tempo is expected to pick up sharply in the immediate future, says Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23-25 and head of the union's negotiating team.

Over 4,000 New York City blouse workers are covered by the agreement, which also sets the pattern for some 7,000 additional workers in blouse shops in the area around New York City. The present agreement, concluded three years ago, expires December 31.

The union is asking for a 10 percent wage increase, higher minimums for all crafts, a second week of vacation pay, improved holiday clause and other changes. In pre-

sending the union's demands at a conference at the Hotel New Yorker, on October 21, E. B. Schneiderman, Area Director, said the union expects substantial improvements, and that there will be no compromise on its demand for a second week of vacation pay.

He also emphasized that the industry is urgently in need of modernization in its production techniques. He said that modernization, by increasing productivity, would result in higher profits for employers and higher earnings for workers. Appleton told employers that many factories in the industry were obsolete, and that such factories could not hope to compete with modern plants efficiently managed.

He said that the blouse industry has been benefitting from increased consumer demand for blouses and sportswear, but that blouse firms, if they wish to benefit fully from this increased demand for their products, will have to "catch up with the 20th century" in their methods of doing business.

New Pamphlet Tells Health Center Tale

THE FULL STORY OF HALF A CENTURY OF SERVICE BY the ILGWU Union Health Center in New York is told in an illustrated, 32-page pamphlet now available from local union headquarters or directly from the ILGWU Education Department, 170 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. It is titled, "Medal for a Union."

The pamphlet, prepared by the staff of Justice and issued by the Education Department, also contains the full texts of addresses made by President Lyndon B. Johnson at the Union Health Center and at the High School of Fashion Industries on June 8, 1964 during the celebration of the jubilee of the ILGWU institution.

THE HISTORY OF THE HEALTH CENTER, ALONG WITH an account of the union's centers today, first appeared in 2 issues of Justice. The booklet has pictures of eminent civil and union leaders at the time when the center was formed, old health center posters and a reproduction of the front page of Justice for April 1, 1964 showing the pen with which President John F. Kennedy signed his last bill 2 days before his death—a bill authorizing a medal to be struck as directed by Congress to honor the 50th anniversary of the center.

The numerous other features of the booklet include a description of a 1903 East Side slum by Ernest Poole, first winner of a Pulitzer prize, and an introduction by the editor of Justice. He points out that "The story of the ILGWU Union Health Center is in fact an account of how immigrant garment workers, newcomers to the land, held fast to their ideals, remained confident of the ultimate effectiveness of the political liberty that had drawn them here and through dedication, ingenuity and responsibility transformed their dream of a better life into reality."

SINGLE COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FREE. "MEDAL FOR A UNION" is excellent for complimentary, year-end distribution to schools, teachers, libraries, city leaders, clergy and others as well as union members.

Mauro to Manage Dress Retail Fund

Armand Mauro, manager of the New York Dress Joint Board's severance fund department, after its inception in 1963, has now been named additional responsibility as manager of the joint board's retirement fund department.

Mauro joined the union staff

before World War II, and returned after 3½ years of service with the armed forces. He was a health fund accountant, a general accountant, and assistant manager of the joint board's health and welfare department before he was named manager of the severance fund department.



Fifty Years
of the
ILGWU Union Health Center

Including Jubilee Addresses by
President Lyndon B. Johnson

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

CHIC LINGERIE IN L.A. MUST REHIRE 2 FIRED WEARING I.L.G. BUSTERS

The National Labor Relations Board, upholding a complaint filed by the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, has ordered Chic Lingerie Co. to reinstate, with back pay plus interest, 2 workers who were unlawfully discharged for engaging in pre-ILGWU activities during an organizing drive.

According to Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast director, the board ruled that the firm was guilty of committing unfair labor practices when it fired Raquel Huerta and Consuelo Huante for wearing union buttons in the shop and for actively aimed at organizing some 200 workers at the plant.

Representing the union at the NLRB hearings were John E. Smith, joint board manager, Sam Schwartz, director of organization, Ralph Smith, organizer, and Basil Perlberg, attorney.

Call for Constant Vigilance Against Shop Fire Dangers

New York Fire Commissioner Martin Scott, in a letter to Pres. David Dubinsky on November 7, praises the ILGWU fire warden program but cautions of the same time that "the obvious success of our efforts . . . in the shops" may make less apparent the need for continued vigilance.

"The cooperation received from the ILGWU towards improvement of the Fire Warden Program has been greatly appreciated by the New York City Fire Department. We look forward to your continued assistance in this worthy endeavor.

"With the passage of time and the obvious success of our efforts the pressing need for fire safety in the shops may become less apparent to the workers, leading to a slackening of interest and participation on the part of the fire wardens. Any such false sense of security should be brought to the attention of your union members.

"I would ask that you direct the managers of your joint boards and locals to take steps to keep the membership alert to the danger of fire in the shops.

"Our trained personnel will continue to assist the union officers in this program by presenting fire warden talks at union meetings and furnishing literature, and five warden inspection forms."

Commissioner Scott has been assured of the ILGWU's continued and strong interest in the warden program in a letter from Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler on November 23. The letter notes that Pres. Dubinsky plans to contact joint board and local managers to insure that there is no slackening of interest in this program.

"It is our intention to con-

vey the contents of your letter immediately to all of our locals in the New York area with an urgent request that this program, of so much importance to the welfare of our

members, be pursued with continued vigor," the reply continues. Saul Neusebroth, of the ILGWU Education Department, is coordinating the program.

Working Women Meet



Delegates from 4 North New Jersey locals were participants at a state-wide conference on the status of working women held recently at the Labor Union Hall, Rutgers University. Looking through brochures and pamphlets dealing with political, labor and community affairs are (seated, from left): Maude Nelson, Local 220-251, Mary Galloway, of Local 144, Standing, from left: Connie Woodruff, Eastern Region Educational Staff, Cath Vignolo, Local 148, Julia Fowles, Catherine Renold, Local 221, and Sivia Richardson, of Local 144.

AFL-CIO Charts 1965 Legislative Goals

(Continued From Page 2)

Tax Policy

There is general agreement that the federal tax structure needs improvement.

We support at a next step the elimination of excise taxes that now apply to goods generally used by all Americans.

We further call for effective action against all tax loopholes.

We most vigorously urge a revision of the tax structure to ease the disproportionate burden on low-income groups, and we insist on the elimination of income taxes imposed upon those who are at or below the poverty level.

We oppose the incremental rebate of federal taxes to the states with no restrictions on the use of such funds.

Migratory Labor

Migrant farm workers have long been the most painfully exploited people in America, whether they were citizens or imported visitors.

The AFL-CIO was gratified when Congress put an end to the importation of Mexican farm laborers under Public Law 78. We are appalled to learn that some large agricultural interests are making efforts to continue the same program under Public Law 414. This is clearly contrary to the intent of the Congress and it must not be allowed to happen.

Moreover much remains to be done for American migratory labor. Congress should provide minimum wage standards for migratory farm workers, include them under the unemployment compensation system, strike out their exemption from the protection of the general labor laws, assure them of adequate housing and health services and see to it that their children have full and equal educational opportunities.

Consumer Protection

It has been clear for a long time that the American consumer is at a serious disadvantage in dealing with sharp lenders and unethical merchants. A number of measures to aid the consumer

that have already been proposed deserve enactment.

One is a simple requirement that an installment buyer should know how much interest he is really paying.

We also propose that packaged goods give a clear indication of what's inside, in terms that the buyer can understand without a slide-rule.

Others reinforce the work of the late Senator Kefauver on drugs and drug prices.

We also propose a federal consumer information service to help buyers meet the complexities of today's marketplace.

We cannot understand why any reputable merchant or manufacturer should oppose these simple ground-rules. They are consistent with the principle of free competition. Similarly, we oppose all forms of "fair trade" laws, under any name, that are designed to maintain monopoly price-fixing.

Foreign Trade, Aid

The AFL-CIO has amply demonstrated its commitment to the principle of trade expansion.

We have also stressed that trade expansion will continue to command broad national support only if accompanied by a mechanism to protect workers and businesses adversely affected by increased imports.

The present law contains a mechanism but it has yet to work. Unless it can be made to work, it must be replaced by one that does.

The incorporation of fair labor standards in international trade should be an integral part of United States trade policy.

The foreign aid and economic assistance programs have also had the whole-hearted support of the labor movement since their inception. While we believe private American investment in developing nations is desirable, it can only be a supplement, not a substitute, for government help. Moreover, while the United States government should make sure that funds provided for specific projects are spent efficiently, it should fully respect the right of aid nations to determine their own forms of economic control and ownership. The use of American flag ships in transporting materials used in aid projects and

HOW TO BUY

by SONY MARGOLIS

You can get the most for your money this Christmas by selecting gifts of special value.

WEATERS: We nominate sweaters as an outstanding gift buy this year for any member of the family, because of the attractive styling now available, the improvements in washability and the currently reasonable prices.

Two types of machine-washable sweaters are available: the now-familiar acrylic fiber (like Orlon) and the newer blend wool and polyester (Kodel, Dacron, etc.). The blend of 65 percent wool and 35 percent polyester provides a sweater that is not machine washable and durable, but warmer and more resilient than synthetic fiber sweaters is by itself.



SCIENCE MATERIALS: There is a dearth of good science toys this year. Some of the commercial manufacturers quit manufacturing science-type toys because they took a bad financial beating on them last year, and are concentrating on war toys and monsters. Unfortunately, the commercial science toys were expensive and sometimes had more attractive packaging than genuine science content. You can get authentic science and instructive playthings from local science and natural history museums, and also from professional supply firms that sell to the public as well as to schools.

A standard source for science materials and optical goods is the Edmund Scientific Co., Barrington, N.J., 08007. This company will send a catalog listing optical goods, arts and crafts, construction items, magnets, manifolds, weather instruments, science projects and many other materials.

PLAY MATERIALS: Creative Playthings, Inc., one of the major suppliers of playthings and equipment for nurseries and schools, also offers an "economy" catalog for families. This shows durable playthings favored by educators, but simplified and with less detail to bring down the cost. The catalog itself is a helpful shopping guide to selecting toys by various age groups, from infants and toddlers, to grade-school children. Playthings are grouped by activity type, such as "physical activity," "manipulative activity," "learning toys," "discovery toys," "family games," etc.

The economy catalog is available from Creative Playthings, Inc., Dept. L, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Indeed in all aspects of our export-import commerce must be expanded.

The principles of the Alliance for Progress should guide American aid undertakings in Africa and Asia. The United States should also seek joint efforts with other democracies in both civilian and military assistance projects in new and emerging nations.

Inevitably there will be those who ask what all this will cost; who question whether the nation can afford a better life for its people.

There is a two-fold answer.

The first is that America cannot afford anything less. Poverty, unemployment, discrimination and ignorance are intolerable in a society that has the resources to wipe them out.

Second, what we are proposing is a massive investment in the future of the nation—an investment the country can easily afford, and one that is essential to its destiny and to the future of freedom on earth.

Our view would be more easily understood if the United States like other western nations adopted a capital budget—an accounting that truly distinguished between costs and investment.

The federal government's accounts should separate housekeeping costs and national security outlays, on the one hand, and on the other, the sums used to create, improve or acquire assets, or advanced as recoverable loans. This is the general practice in private business, in many states and cities, and even in well-run individual households.

Nearly all our proposals for 1965 involve federal outlays which are in the investment category. And we believe that they are investments this country must not refuse to make.

We believe in the Great Society. We believe in it, not just as a dream, but as an attainable reality. We do not want a Great Society just for union members, or just for wage-earners, but for all—every American, and indeed for all mankind.

The goal is within reach. Our own nation is rich, productive, and prosperous as never before. Human knowledge is every day expanded into new areas. The aspirations of 2,000 years are within our grasp.

CUTTERS COLUMN

666 Job Placements in '64
Largest Made in Single Year

A total of 666 cutters who lost their jobs by reason of firms going out of business were returned to permanent jobs during the year ending October 1, 1964. This was disclosed in a report prepared for Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, who indicated this was the largest number of placements made in a single year. During the previous year 596 members of the local were put back on regular jobs. The members placed on permanent jobs were employed in the following trades:

Cooks and Suits.....	175
Dresses.....	159
Suits.....	76
Blouses.....	53
Lingerie & Neatline.....	36
Shawls.....	35
Children's Dresses.....	9
Walters.....	14
Corsets and Brasiers.....	4
Brooklyn Shops.....	34
Jersey Shops.....	52

Manager Falkman stated that the unusually large number of placements this year came about as a result of a special drive supplementing regular year-round efforts of business agents. He explained that frequently a job is found for a displaced cutter in a shop where a sudden rise in orders requires the services of an additional cutter. It is considered temporary at first because it is certain which shop this is short-term gain in business is not. However, if the member is called back to work in a shop he would, after a season or two or even

No meeting will be held in December because of the holidays.

ings during the past year in virtually all branches of the industry. This has reduced the number of members unattached to a job to the lowest number in years.

Upper South Sponsors
Truman Series on TV

"Decision: The Conflicts of Harry Truman," a 26-week television series about the Truman administration narrated by the former President, is being sponsored over Baltimore area television by the Upper South Department, reports Vice President Angela Bambach, Upper South Department director.

The series, which appears on WMAR-TV, Channel 2, every Saturday evening at 7 P.M., examines the crucial decisions the Chief Executive had to make during his 7-year administration. These include the dropping of the atomic bomb, establishment of NATO, Marshall Plan, Potsdam conference, Berlin airlift, Truman Doctrine and Point Four, the Korean War and the conflict with General MacArthur.

The most striking aspect of the series is the appearance of the former President on camera during a large part of each program. Speaking in his usual forthright and uninhibited manner, he discusses the crises of his administration and reveals many facts for the first time.

Johnson Names Union
To Help War on Poverty

Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, has been named by President Johnson as director of community action programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity, official name for the administration's War on Poverty.

He has taken a leave of absence from the IUD to assume his new post, in which he will direct financial and technical aid for local anti-poverty programs in urban and rural areas, on Indian reservations and among migrant workers.

Chigeling Checked



Two checks totaling \$460 are presented to Juana R. Rodriguez by local 44 Business Agent A. Frank Gueza Juana, a Cuban refugee, holds newborn baby, Caridad, while daughter Zorina, 5, looks on. In addition to \$100 maternity benefit, Juana received check for \$360 in backup after an union audit disclosed that Juana had been underpaid, over an extended period, \$10 a week by the Mi-La Novelty Company in New York City.

Chicago 'Rights' Highlight



Vice Pres. Morris Bialik, Midwest Region director, left, and Jacob Siegel, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, congratulate A. Philip Randolph following presentation of plaque to the AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Sleeping Car Porters, in recognition of his "outstanding leadership" in civil rights and labor fields. Bestowing the honor was the Labor Conference on Civil Rights which was attended by some 750 Chicago unionists.

'Coalition of Conscience'
Seen as Civil Right Spur

A Philip Randolph called for a "coalition of conscience" to achieve the goals of the civil rights movement as he addressed some 750 trade union delegates attending the 10th Labor Conference on Civil Rights held last month in Chicago. Chairing the

of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission will be met by stiff labor opposition. Anti-labor legislators have threatened to stifle FEPC appropriations in the 1965 General Assembly.

In voicing gratification about "the voice of America that spoke at the polls on November 3 for an end to extremism from both the right and the left," Bialik nevertheless warned that "though the John Birchers were defeated, they are still alive, and will try again. We must be vigilant."

The conference included 5 workshop sessions which dealt with federal and state civil rights legislation, immigration, unemployment, local union civil rights programs, and plans aimed at eliminating segregated and discriminatory housing and community facilities.

Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz was co-chairman of the host and reception committee and Bernice Price, manager of Locals 46, 208 and 212, was a member of the panel that discussed local union civil rights programs.

Automation Impact
Theme on TV Play

The third annual television drama produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation will be broadcast over the NBC-TV network at 1:30 P.M. (EST) Sunday, December 13. It was announced by Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the foundation and an AFL-CIO, vice president.

(Check time and station in your area.)
This year's play, "Ballad of Isaac Asimov," is built around the issue of automation, particularly in terms of its impact on the concept of work as a social good.

The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute. Its annual TV programs are incorporated into the "Human Play" series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

In 1960 there were 160 women to every 97 males in the country. As of July 1, 1964, there were only 96 males to 100 females.

'The Inheritance'
An Exciting Film
On Labor's Story

"The Inheritance," an exciting motion-picture story of the workers who by this century helped to forge America as we know it today is in the final weeks of its run at the Carnegie Hall Cinema, 21st Avenue and 84th Street, in New York City.

Originally commissioned for the 50th anniversary celebration this year of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the film expands beyond the story of the growth of a single union to unfold the history of organized labor in this country over the past 60 years.

"The Inheritance" relates the American story as it is rarely seen on the screen or elsewhere. It is designed to give the present generation an understanding of life as it once was for the American working man, and to remind them that freedom is a hard-won thing, which must be fought for again in every generation. It tells its story largely through voices representing the working people themselves, echoing their hopes, their anguish, their joy, their folk songs and their popular tunes—their America, our America.

"The Inheritance" uses an ingenious technique of combining rare historical footage with especially-shot original film, and in-camera interviews with some of the period. In this manner, it tells its enthralling story of the immigrants' dreams of a "Golden America," the conditions which they found, and their final organization into unions for their which followed, through World War I, the Twenties, the Depression, the stirring Roosevelt Era, World War II, and up to our present day struggles for civil rights.

Narrated by Robert Ryan, it is an unusual exhilarating dramatic experience which should be seen by all trade unionists.

Abe Stroussman Nourished;
Long N.Y. Dress Officer

Abe Stroussman, a Local 22 business agent with the New York Dress Union, died after a heart attack on December 23. He was 57 years old.

Stroussman, who won recognition early in his union career for his militancy on the picket line during the bitter strikes of the early Thirties, was an active socialist in his youth. He later became a general manager of the Local 22 Liberal Party Club and of Workmen's Circle Branch 122.

At funeral services, speakers included Vice Pres. Charles R. Zimmerman, general manager of the Joint board, Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, manager of Local 22, and 861 Lipson, manager of the Joint board's National Department, who is chairman of Workmen's Circle Branch 122.

Bambach Elected Officer
Of Family Planning Group

Vice Pres. Angela Bambach, manager of the Upper South Department, was elected last month to the national board of directors of Planned Parenthood, World Population, a national voluntary organization in the field of family planning and population control. Planned Parenthood's programs of education on marriage, family planning and clinical research.

There are now 15.5 million more women than men in the United States. Four years ago, there were 2.7 million more women than men,

Dubinsky Mission

(Continued from Page 3)
Dubinsky spent November 6 in Las Vegas. He addressed the meeting of the ILOWU staff, headed by Vice Pres. Samuel Otto and joint board managers Ildor Steiner and John Ulfert. Present also were Cornelius Wall of the San Francisco Joint Board and organization director Sam Schwartz.

During his stay he dealt with a number of contract and industry matters of both the Las Vegas and San Francisco markets. At the staff meeting he discussed the significance of the increased labor of the recent election.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL

The Legacy of John F. Kennedy

DAVE, MRS. ROOSEVELT, GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER, Mayor Wagner, Mr. Antonini, distinguished city officials, distinguished Mayor, George Meany, Alex Rose, ladies and gentlemen:
I want to register an official protest with the International Ladies' Garment Workers of the sweatshop conditions under which we're working today.

I'm not sure that this represents 50 years of progress. It is true that your distinguished president invited me to come to speak on November 3 as we were heading to a meeting which he was sponsoring. Three days before election, I would have agreed to anything.

But in any case, I'm delighted I agreed to come here because this is most impressive. And I think what Dave Dubinsky said and what George Meany said both carry very important messages for this union, for the labor movement as a whole and for the United States.

Because what they were saying was, "What can a union now do to contribute to the welfare of its own members and to the welfare of the country?"

We read frequently that one of the great problems that you face in organized labor is how to maintain the same fervor, the same spirit, the same zeal which motivated this and other unions in their early days of the great struggle to provide decent working conditions and pay for their members.

We still have great areas of effort which are left to this union in protecting the welfare of its members. But it is also important to emphasize—and there is also a great opportunity open to all unions' across the country to participate in the strengthening of their country.

And that's what this union has done on this occasion as well as so many others. The work available for organized labor in the United States today is just as important—in many ways more important than it was 25 years ago.

The unfinished business of our society still lies stretching before us, and this housing project demonstrates what labor with good, effective progressive leadership, and the cities and the states and private groups and the federal government together in cooperation can do for this city and the country.

And that's why I think it most appropriate to come here today with your distinguished leaders and tell you that this union has done a good job, and to ask that other unions across the country imitate your example.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THIS country is your business. And I can assure you after being in the Presidency only 16 or 17 months that progress of this country will depend in a great measure on the sense of public responsibility of members of organized labor.

There are those who say that the job is done, that the function of the federal government is not to govern, that all the things that had to be done were done in the Thirties and Forties and that now our task is merely to administer. I do not accept that view at all. Nor can any American who sees what we still have left to do.

So this is a great effort by you. This union deserves the heartiest commendations. I hope others will follow your example. And I come here today and ask you to continue to work as you have in the past, and as free labor organizations must do all over the world for the kind of progress upon which our ultimate security depends. We believe that there is much left to do. And I come here today and ask you to join us in doing it.

About 30 years ago a distinguished French marshall asked his gardener to plant a tree and the gardener said that the tree won't come to flower for 100 years. He said, in that case, plant it this afternoon. Well, that's the way I feel about all the tasks left undone in this country which will not be finished in our time. But we ought to do something about it this afternoon.

—From address by President John F. Kennedy at dedication ceremonies of the ILGWU Houses in New York City on May 19, 1962.



THANKSGIVING DAY IS NOW A LONG-standing American custom dedicated to giving thanks to God for His countless gifts. Among the greatest gifts He bestowed upon us in recent times was the 35th President of the United States, the late beloved John F. Kennedy.

It would be impossible to complete the great contribution he made to complete the great democratic ideals of the heroes of the revolution that gave birth to our nation. In classical language and noble deeds he inspired a confused America and a bewildered world of the mid-20th century to seek new frontiers of liberty, prosperity and peace.

In an atomic age with its nuclear war weapons, recall his cautious efforts for disarmament. Measure his accomplishment in this regard, not by the standards of complete success, but by the direction he gave future efforts to that end. He planned the blueprints and the specifications. Then he advocated the first steps toward ending the race for military power, by proving to friend and foe alike, the suicidal futility of nuclear war and the possibilities of eliminating the expenditure of untold wealth for the production of atomic weapons that could destroy our civilization.

Recall also his program, "The Alliance for Progress," to aid the people of Latin America, and his unceasing efforts to propagate other projects for the sharing of our freedom and abundance with the millions in need of food and opportunity, compassion and brotherhood in the southern part of our hemisphere.

Also, recall President Kennedy's concern for our slums, for our depressed areas, his solicitude for unemployed millions, medical care for the aged, and sharing our abundance with all people, irrespective of the color of their skin, their handicaps or their social status.

The youth of America owe a great debt of gratitude to our late President for the inspiration and the opportunities he gave them. A young man of the 20th century, he was concerned about their education, about those who were leaving school, about those who were delinquents, about the unemployed, the emotional and laque on the brink of upset, the mentally retarded despairing in this promising land, which was historically built on the hopes and the opportunities of its youth, who hold in their hands the keys of the future.

With good will and daring spirit, the young President, the first to be born in our century, sounded his bugle call to youth to enlist in the Peace Corps against poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease in order that they might help others living in undeveloped lands to reach new frontiers of peace, progress and plenty.

IN THIS AGE CONFRONTED WITH THE SO-cial dynamics of the Communist Revolution, he spread the ideals of the American Revolution around the world. With reverberations in the universal opposition against colonialism and racism, our martyred President committed himself unreservedly against colonialism throughout the world and against racism in America, as a part of his program to update the goals of the American Revolution.

How can we fail to be thankful to him for the ideas, challenges and programs he framed in this familiar and striking sentence—"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

On a planet shrinking in time and distance, aspiring to power for either the annihilation of all people or for international cooperation in behalf of a new world, John F. Kennedy, the man, the President and the world leader, grew in the stature demanded by the times. He became the voice of mankind to interpret the issues of the day and to help lead our generation to higher levels towards an era of relaxing tension, humane hopes, and peace on earth.

—From sermon by Richard Cardinal Cushing at memorial Mass in Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, on November 22, first anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination.